

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1921.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

GUILTY STARTLE PARIS THEATREGOERS WITH PROBLEM PLAY

Frank Discussion of Eternal Triangle and Its Consequences Is Made.

FINALE IS UNEXPECTED

Critics Wonder if Paris Is Ready for Renewal of Psychological Drama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 12.

Another Guilty success this week has given Paris, blasé after senseless revues and tiresome color effects, something new to think about by bringing up in "Jacqueline" the old problem of what penalty should be meted out to infidelity and whether the unwritten law is justified.

It has been more than a year since thinking Parisians were startled by the return of problem dramas, and it was to be expected the Guityrs—Lucien and Sacha and their inseparable companion, Yvonne Printemps—would bend all their efforts to find a startling vehicle for their talents. Whether the world will be satisfied with their solution of the "triangle" dilemma remains to be seen, for with the French courts oscillating on the subject and American courts showing less inclination to accept the "unwritten law," the Guityrs have performed an invaluable service to the world's morals by discussing the problem frankly, and suggest that all husbands see the production, which is "certain to prevent assassinations in the future."

An Unexpected Ending.

Jacqueline herself does not appear on the stage. In this the Guityrs have added to their own list of small casts, their greatest successes invariably having three acts and there seldom being more than five in the cast. The French courts are only too ready to impose a fine of 25 francs on the crime itself, while juries may acquit a husband who slays a faithless wife or seducer. How to bring all these to a reasonable conclusion is the question with the playwright.

Desire for Revenge.

Jacqueline's husband at first shows an amazing rage at the discovery that he had been betrayed by the woman who has been murdered. To him this outweighs all other considerations, and he pleads so eloquently for the release of his wife's assassin that she is acquitted. A few months pass and the audience is shown another glimpse of the tragedy. Jacqueline's husband, after sober reflection, has returned to Christian principles and forgives her infidelity, while simultaneously there develops in his heart an overwhelming desire for revenge, not against the man who had tempted Jacqueline, for her pardon extends to him as well, but against the woman who had slain her. Thus, in Jacqueline's mind, the desire for revenge reverses her earlier thesis of the unwritten law's justifiability.

It now remains to be seen if Paris is ready for a return to the psychological drama, the whole virtue of which is based on incidents which are likely to bring poignant regrets to many theatregoers, especially in a city which has had for so long the reputation of being the wickedest in the world. The critics predict immediate popularity for the Guityrs' production, but are unwilling to prophesy how its successors will be received by the world's psychological problem play lies in the author's turning the situation deftly and quickly at the proper moment into a situation of human interest, and few writers of problem drama before the war were able to accomplish this with the tact Guityr seems to have discovered.

'MIKADO'S' 672 RECORD IS BEATEN BY 'PADDY'

New High Mark for Performances in Savoy Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

The record set by Gilbert and Sullivan was literally smashed at the Savoy Theatre here when Ethel Oliver with a hammer smote a slab which had graced the theatre's wall since 1857. A marble slab was hung January 19 of that year commemorating the 672nd performance of "The Mikado," and on the back of it was inscribed: "Not to be destroyed until the record of 672 performances is broken."

This week that record was surpassed by "Paddy, the Next Best Thing." So at the happy ceremony Ethel, as Paddy, shattered the tablet.

AMERICAN WOMAN CONTRASTS WITH HER BRITISH COUSIN

Her Friendships a Striking Characteristic, Says a 'Times' Correspondent.

FINEST TYPES SELECTED

Simplicity and Serenity of New Englander Draws Favorable Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

Friendships among American women constitute one of their most striking characteristics, which differentiate them not only from their English sisters, but from the women of all countries, according to an anonymous correspondent writing in the London Times on the national traits of the American woman, who has come in for much discussion here lately by artists and writers.

On the whole, the writer likes American women and has some very kindly and flattering things to say about the New Englander woman. "Travellers abroad," he writes, "cannot have failed to notice little groups of middle aged American women travelling about around the world enjoying themselves to the full. Very often the party is composed of four or six friends who have known each other since their schoolgirl days."

Loss of Companionship.

In England the companions of our youth slip away, and it is impossible to imagine a little group of English women between the ages of 40 and 60 setting out to travel together for months. Few would have the means to do so, and had they the means they would not have the opportunity of cutting themselves adrift from the ties of home. And it is safe to say that few would return on the same friendly footing on which they set out. But American feminine friendships hold more.

"Luncheon parties at which men are never present take place from choice as well as necessity, for American women really enjoy the society of other women just as much as that of men."

"Although she puts up a brave show outwardly with her intense refinement of face and form, her exquisite taste in dress, her wealth and jewels, her mind is essentially simple. Beneath her trap-pings she is a very kind, very hospitable, very friendly creature, often childishly unreserved and childishly inexperienced, looking toward conventionality, but brimming with beliefs in American ideals."

The New England Type.

"Undoubtedly the finest types are produced in New England and the South. The New Englander has what the wealthy newcomer does not possess—Puritan traditions, which produce a sense of duty and an outlook almost disconcerting to the European. She brings to life great simplicity and great serenity. Her whole being seems anchored in some calm sea, whose surface reflects only what is pure, gracious and of good report."

"Mentally she seems far removed from the unpleasant and difficult problems of life. Her thoughts turn to the good things of the world, both material and intellectual. This makes her mind a kind of non-conductor to what is hard and painful. If she sometimes lacks the larger sympathy which springs from contact with suffering humanity she gives forth very unflattering contentment. Her nature is singularly unclouded. Almost it seems at the moment as too pure, reflecting instead of assimilating the froth of life. When her existence is sufficiently sheltered she is able to 'hide herself impenetrably to certain phenomena.'"

The writer says that American women have not had time to develop within themselves the main traits of a national type, but there exists among the leisured class, which he says means the enormously wealthy class, some unifying characteristics which separate them from the women of the north, western and southern Europe.

"Principles, indeed," he continues, "govern her life and conduct to an extent that is extraordinary. A realistic opinion of herself held by the American man."

FIRST FRENCH DAMAGES IN BREACH OF PROMISE

Woman, Jilted on Eve of Marriage, Gets 2,000 Francs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 12.

For the first time on record the French courts have given a judgment of damages in a breach of promise case and established a precedent which seems likely to seriously react on the temperamental French character.

A Bordeaux merchant, on the eve of his marriage, notified his fiancée that he had changed his mind. Thousands of incidents such as this have been rejected by the courts, but the Bordeaux jury, after hearing the evidence, allowed 2,000 francs as "sentimental indemnity." The heartbroken fiancée had asked 65,000 francs.

Three similar cases were immediately filed in Paris, one involving a prominent member of society, who is asking 100,000 francs damages, naming a former well known turnman.

Another instance of greater sympathy for sentimental reasons was seen in Brussels last week when a young bank stenographer whose shoulder was badly scarred by a falling brick got 10,000 francs from a contracting builder on the grounds that she would be unable any longer to wear décolleté, which would bring down seriously with her obtaining a husband.

Family in Shack, Parents Get 2 Months for Neglect

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

A MAN with his wife and six children lived for some time in a covered interior 537 feet in a street in a London suburb. Two of the children were grown up, and when the family would retire at night, three youngsters slept on a shelf. In the summer this family lived by gathering mushrooms. The parents have just been sentenced to two months in prison at hard labor for neglecting their children.

TEN-YEAR-OLD PLAY STIRS MORAL BERLIN

Court With Witnesses Sees 'Reigen' Produced With All Its Dialogue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 12.

When Arthur Schnitzler wrote the most comical of all his works, "Reigen," years ago he prepared for Germany a season of public quarrelling which has now lasted a year with no prospect of its end yet in sight. A third lawsuit with the aim of prohibiting the presentation of a considerable portion of the Austrian author's provocative dialogue is occupying the attention of the public here. It had a unique turn when last Sunday forenoon while good burgers were attending church the court with witnesses attended a special performance of the play to see at first hand whether it should be allowed to continue its already long run.

It was an unparalleled performance. A ballad opened it by reading off the names of witnesses so that those who were not attending the performance could be fined. There followed a playing of the intermission music, which, although written ten years before the play, is now, it is charged, indecent on account of its peculiar rhythm.

Among those present in his capacity of expert on public morals was Professor Karl Brunner, Berlin's energetic, Anthony Comstock. He left the performance before it was concluded.

The leading complainants are religious and moralists, who claim the defence brought out that the principal State experts only visited such plays in recent times and that they expected to find them outrageous.

Gertrude Eywald, the producer, testified that the play was performed with the utmost care so as not to be offensive.

"Reigen" has been produced throughout this country in the last year, but tickets were sold only on the written pledge that no protest against it would be filed.

As a mass meeting of various organizations here, Prof. Brunner delivered an address protesting against the indecency of German stage art.

BRITISH MINTS BUSY ON PUDDING PENNIES

Big Demand for Coins to Put in Christmas Dainties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

His Majesty's mint is getting ready for Christmas by coining 10,000 three-penny pieces. The small silver coins are as popular as ever for the Yuletide division of placing them in Christmas puddings, with merry jests about what will happen to the person who gets them. Requests for the three-penny pieces have been made especially by Edinburgh and Glasgow banks, who say that they have been besieged by patrons for coins.

Apparently the rich English pudding has lost none of its popularity.

LAW WOULD ENRICH COMPOSER'S RELATIVES

France Considers Establishing 'Artistic Rights.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 12.

The relatives of Wagner, Chopin, Liszt and other composers long dead, as well as their heirs of the last century, may come into large fortunes if the law providing for the continuance of "artistic rights" in succession to estates passes the French Parliament.

The idea has often been mooted, but rarely has been taken so seriously as it is now, forty Deputies having given approval to the bill. This is believed to be the first step toward the formation of a special artistic section in the French commercial code. Apart from giving authors the right to claim 1 per cent. of all sales of their works between the value of 50 and 10,000 francs, the rights would be extended to their widows, children and grandchildren on the theory that much of the world's greatest music and art are unappreciated by their own generations and are sold at ridiculous prices to bargaining merchants who derive alone profits which should be shared with the artist's heirs.

ANOTHER 12-POUND LOOK.

Judge Insists on Penalty Before Considering Agreement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

A genuine 12 pound look was the only thing that could settle an action before Judge Clier in the Shoreditch County Court. An unstamped agreement was presented to the Judge, who said that before he could look at it a penalty of 12 for not stamping it must be paid. The defendant paid, the Judge looked at the document and found it was a forgery.

WOMEN DISPLACING BRITISH VETERANS IN GOVERNMENT WORK

Service Men Complain of Discharges While Retaining 'Pin Money' Girls.

BUREAU FORCES REDUCED

Treasury Dismisses 6,000 Former Soldiers but Only 1,000 Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

A sensation was caused in Government circles at Whitehall this week when it became known that 2,000 more ex-service men had received notices of dismissal, making 8,000 veterans now under such notice. The secretary of the Association of Ex-Service Men asserts the veterans were very badly set down, not only by their discharge but by Government departments discharging ex-service men contrary to regulations and showing preference for "pin money" girls.

The association declares the Ministry of Pensions is retaining 13,000 women, although discharging veterans; that the Treasury is cutting its ex-service staff of 57,000 to 51,000, while cutting its staff of 40,000 women to 39,000 and retaining 19,000 non-service men; that the Labor Ministry is discharging war disabled men while retaining women to do similar work. The Air Ministry is charged with discharging a hundred veterans, retaining non-fighters and turning down qualified men because of war disabilities.

In this connection comment is made in the House of Commons that veterans are pawning war medals to feed their starving families. Two instances of attempts to pawn the Victoria Cross, which is illegal for pawnbrokers to receive, were recited. In one case the mistress of the offender was so great a pawnbroker gave £10 for a waistcoat with four medals attached, though refusing the medals alone.

The activeness of the men's distress is shown by the fact that only a shilling or one shilling and sixpence is obtained for a silver service medal, while a silver war medal brings double the sum. Bronze decorations are valueless commercially, while pawnshops are glutted with all other kinds.

SWISS HOTELS SLASH RATES, RECOUP ON BAR

Try to Keep Clientele From Going to French Resorts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

Rather than see their clientele go to French resorts, a group of Swiss mountain hotels, which last year charged tourists twenty Swiss francs a day, is now advertising an unprecedented price slashing and is cutting rates to fifteen French francs a day.

Just across the frontier in Savoy the French hotel keepers declare it is impossible to reduce their rates lower than twenty francs a day for two meals. The Swiss hotel men, however, declare that they will content themselves until the exchange is stabilized by increasing their bar charges and charges for entertainments sufficiently to cover their actual losses on rooms.

FOOTBALLIST RUSHES BY AIR.

Misses Train, Charters Plane, Helps His Team to Lose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

Keen, a Rugby player, made a sensational dash for a football game when, after missing a train, he chartered an airplane and flew from Edgware to Bristol to join his team.

The fare cost £75 and he arrived at Bristol ten minutes after the playing had started. He got into action immediately and helped the team lose, 11 to 3.

BAR IN EVERY THIRD HOUSE IN BERLIN, SAYS DR. LAZARUS

Crowding of People in Cities and Increase of Disease Form Acute Peril to Germany, He Asserts, Urging Move Back to Land

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 12.

Every third house in Berlin now shelters a bar, the number of drinking places having multiplied by eight since the war. The Germans to-day smoke 5,000 times more tobacco than they did in 1875. Rachitis, tuberculosis and certain other diseases have increased. These things and the crowding of people in the cities present an acute peril to the German people, Dr. Paul Lazarus told the Berlin Medical Society in an address in which he outlined what medical science must do to keep the German race from declining. His statements aroused heated debate during two sessions of the society.

Dr. Lazarus said the only possible remedy was a back to the land movement and that the real duty of doctors was to abandon their individualism and specialist tendency and work representatively as social agents. The discussion was especially lively on the back to the land issue.

Prof. Grotrian of the University of Berlin denied that city life and industrialism had been disastrous in the way Dr. Lazarus maintained. The increase in deaths from tuberculosis he ascribed to industrialism and said that only city hygiene had made possible a reduction in infant mortality, thus raising the average length of life.

Prof. Grotrian agreed that practitioners should devote much of their time to social hygiene pursuits.

KREISLER CONCERT, TAXI, TEA FOR TWO, ALL FOR 56 CENTS!

Berlin Shops Still Selling Goods on 100 Mark Basis Instead of 300.

SHELVES GETTING EMPTY

Spells Disaster for Middle Class When Food Must Be Imported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 12.

It is like a fairy tale what the owners of dollars can get for their money in Germany to-day. Here is an instance:

Last night Fritz Kreisler played with the Philharmonic, charging, incidentally, double prices, because, first, he is Kreisler, and, secondly, because he was playing for a children's benefit. I had two seats in a first row box. Before the concert I used a taxicab to get to a little tea room near the concert hall, where I ordered an excellent luncheon of ham, cheese, rolls, butter and tea. I heard the concert and went to my home in a suburb of Berlin, all for the equivalent of 56 cents, divided this way: Automobile, 20 marks; tea for two, with tip, 44 marks; concert tickets, 80 marks; programme and check room, 6 marks; car fare home, 2 marks; total, 152 marks.

That is one side of the story, to which, eventually, there will be added a gloomy calculation. Just now is the interim between the collapse of the mark and its translation into prices. The shops here are still selling goods at costs reckoned when a dollar was worth between seventy and a hundred marks, instead of three hundred, as it is to-day.

Last month the minimum for supporting a wife and two children in Berlin was at the rate of a little more than 20,000 marks a year, which is to-day about £5.

Even for the foreigner the dollar's fairy tale will be of only brief duration, for the shelves are already empty in most of the shops and new stocks are costing considerably more than the old. Eventually, when Germany has to import more food, as she will have to do late next spring, and has to buy raw material, the process will go back again to the general level of last month. Then what is now a fairy tale for the foreigner here will be grim disaster for the German middle classes and only slightly better for German labor.

Many salaries in Germany are now only four or six times greater than the peace level, while wages paid to laborers are about fifteen times higher than before the war. On the other hand, gold is seventy times higher.

In this fact lies the certainty that Germany will witness a tremendous conflict between capital and labor over wages this winter or next spring.

The Government, which derives a greater part of the tax revenue from German production, also will be hard hit, because it will be unable to collect an amount commensurate with its needs, owing to the decline in values.

Women brokers in the Stock Exchange will be a new feature in democratic Germany if a measure legalizing their employment in this capacity passes the Reichstag. The bill has already passed the Reichstag.

The Government is looking for the owner of \$5,000,000 worth of gold bars hidden under coal in a locomotive being shipped across the frontier into Denmark. The gold becomes Government property by confiscation and will be paid out in reparations unless the owner of it proves it was only inadvertently laid in the coal aboard the locomotive.

BRITISH ADMIRAL SPOOFS LETTS, WHO SEEK WARSHIPS

Admiralty's Present to Poland of Old Destroyers Causes a Demand for Fighting Ships When Squadron Visits Baltic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

British Treasury accounts recently published and showing that some time ago the British Admiralty presented Poland with some old destroyers seem to have given some of the small Baltic States the impression that Great Britain has any number of war vessels to give away. When Rear Admiral Wilmot Nicholson, commander of the second light cruiser squadron, visited Riga a deputation of Lettish officers called on him to talk about an article that had appeared in the London Daily Mail on the Lettish navy, and to ask him if he could see his way to presenting Latvia with a few destroyers. The Rear Admiral said "certainly" and produced a note book and pencil with the air of a salesman taking down an order for his firm.

"What shall we say?" he continued, "Half a dozen destroyers? Will that be sufficient?"

The Letts thanked him, and said that half a dozen would be quite sufficient.

"And we have a nice line in light cruisers at present. I'm rather a specialist in that line myself," continued the Rear Admiral. "Shall we say a couple of light cruisers? Something like that I've got here, only newer?"

The Letts agreed that they could do with two light cruisers. "Good," said the Rear Admiral, booking the order, "and now might I suggest something in the dreadnought style? You would certainly need a dreadnought. One would be quite enough, I suppose, to go on with?"

At this stage the Letts saw the joke.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASES GROW FEWER

Not a Single Action in Present Term on British Court Lists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

Jilted girls are no longer turning to the courts with faithful tales of heartbreaks, judging from the absence of breach of promise suits in the King's Bench lists. This class of action has been steadily dwindling since the end of the war and in the present term not a single case breaks the monotony of libel, slander and frauds down for special jury hearings. It has been a long time since England has had a case of this kind, and the subject of breach of promise is tried by a common jury at shilling fees.

This is a striking contrast from former days, when sensational breach of promise actions were common. Some lawyers think the chief reason for this is the view held by many of the judges who direct the juries accordingly by saying that the loss of a fickle sweetheart is not altogether against the best interests of the young woman concerned. This has resulted in trifling damages, which does not make the actions worth while except for the gratification of showing up the deceiver.

Lawyers also suspect that the modern girl is too sensible to take the chance of making herself look ridiculous by suing a man she cannot hold.

TRUST JOY PALACES CONSIDERED FOR PARIS

Plan Sought to Restore Night Life to Pre-War Gayety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 12.

Trust methods in cabarets and joy palaces in Montmartre are the latest idea for bringing Paris night life back to its pre-war gayety, which is held as indispensable for the type of woman of the street and night restaurants continuing springing up there without any respect for traditions.

Two of the most modern cabarets in Montmartre—the Châteaureux and the Pie Qui Chante—are soon to be under the single management of M. Martini, a well known singer, who is reported to be engaged to marry a wealthy American woman. She, it was said, will put up the money necessary to buy other similar leases.

BRITISH TO GET MOVIES FROM AMERICA QUICKER

\$4,000,000 Deal Arranged With Associated Producers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

Under the terms of a \$4,000,000 deal just closed England will get the latest American motion pictures much quicker than formerly and there is even the promise of simultaneous releases in New York and London. The transaction was arranged between Sir William Jury and Arthur Levy, foreign sales manager for Associated Producers, which is a partial combination of seven prominent American producers, including Thomas Ince and Max Sennett. The arrangement covers the distribution of the first year's output of Associated Producers for the United Kingdom and follows a recent merger between producers and the First National Exhibitors' League of America.

Sir William Jury will market the films here.

POSTAL JOBS OFFERED.

Intellectual Attainments Listed and Pay Is \$400.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

Men of considerable intellectual attainment are wanted by the Post Office, which has announced a competition for assistant superintendents of traffic. The subjects for examination include a general knowledge covering historical, social, political, economic, geographical and scientific subjects, also mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, plain, solid, theoretical applied and differential integral calculus, electricity, magnetism, telegraphy, telephony, wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony. The scale of pay ranges from \$400 to \$1,000 a year.

LONDON'S LATE FLOW OF RUM IS IN DANGER OF GETTING DAMMED

West End, Now the 'Last Chance,' in Trouble Over Girls and Drinks.

THEATRICAL MEN OBJECT

Justices Indicate Making Closing Hour 10 o'Clock All Over Metropolis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

The little circle of the West End is now a lone citadel wherein London night lingers defy the "blue noses." But even in that citadel a traitor has been discovered in the form of a theatrical organization which is objecting to the Metropole Hotel's mid-night frolic, at which twenty-six chorus girls in costume sing "Throw a Ball at Me" to the 200 late supper dancers who crowd the Whitehall rooms every night.

The committee of the London County Council, the licensing authority, told the Metropole management it would have to confine the entertainment to six persons without theatrical costumes or else come within the provisions applying to theatres, with theatre hours and all other restrictions. The Metropole has appealed against this ruling and is going on with its "show" while the appeal is pending, and meanwhile all London that does not want to go home to fireless bedrooms these chilly nights tries to get into the Whitehall rooms or some other theatre or supper restaurant where the Toddlie may be toddled with something more than tea until 12:30 o'clock A. M.

But all around the favored region bounded by the Strand, Oxford street, the city and the borough of Kensington, the licensing justices, in response to the demands of church and social workers, are nullifying the recent act of Parliament extending the hours during which restaurants may be sold and are requiring all places in London to close at 10 o'clock at night.

ARRAS LANDLORD PAYS TENANT'S RENT

Collects 500 Francs and Gives Back 1,500 for Own Apartment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 12.

Honest tenants who have seen their rents increased steadily from a few hundred francs a year to a maximum which before the war would have astounded even the gold-burdened residents along the boulevards are finding great satisfaction in the plight of an Arras proprietor.

Just before the war he leased a two-story building to a woman client at 500 francs a year. When the armistice came it was badly in need of repair, which cost the owner an additional 10,000 francs, but as his contract was for ten years he could not raise the rent for another ten years. Desiring, however, a small apartment for himself he applied to his tenant for the use of the ground floor. He got it, but only by signing a lease at 1,500 francs a year.

Houses being scarcer in the Arras district than in Paris, the owner accepted the arrangement, but when he accepted the law of the subject discovered he had the right to turn out his client if he wanted the building for his own residence. But when he asked the tribunal to evict the tenant, the latter said, "Let the girls use perfume in the street and night restaurants continue springing up there without any respect for traditions."

Two of the most modern cabarets in Montmartre—the Châteaureux and the Pie Qui Chante—are soon to be under the single management of M. Martini, a well known singer, who is reported to be engaged to marry a wealthy American woman. She, it was said, will put up the money necessary to buy other similar leases.

PRIEST SAYS GIRLS TWIST WORD 'FAST'

Flappers Follow Secular Instead of Churchly Meaning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

The modern girl's interpretation of the meaning of the word "fast" entirely wrong, according to the assertion made by Father Degan in an address at Coalville, Leicestershire. "By all means," he said, "let the girls use perfume in the street and night restaurants continue springing up there without any respect for traditions."

Two of the most modern cabarets in Montmartre—the Châteaureux and the Pie Qui Chante—are soon to be under the single management of M. Martini, a well known singer, who is reported to be engaged to marry a wealthy American woman. She, it was said, will put up the money necessary to buy other similar leases.

REJECTED PAINTINGS SOLD AT THE LOUVRE

Real Veronese, Found on Train, Awaits Purchaser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 12.

Large crowds visited the sale in the Louvre last week of unclaimed paintings left in the museum's storehouse by disappointed artists, but they failed to find anything in the entire collection of a thousand which indicated that master talent had been overlooked during the last forty years.

Most of the copies could be classed as daubings, and only a few brought bids of 40 and 50 francs each. The painting was found by a soldier on a railroad train during the war and was teleported to await a claimant. When experts were preparing a list of articles available for sale the signature was promptly identified as a masterpiece which had been sold more than twenty years ago to an Italian buyer who in turn had disposed of it to an unknown merchant at a bargain.

The police are now trying to locate the soldier, who will be entitled to 50 per cent. of the amount realized by the sale. He said the principles of boxing could be applied to all walks of life.

DEAN M'CORMICK CALLS BOXING FINEST SPORT

Says It Teaches Men to Keep Temper and Self-control.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 12.

It is just as necessary to know how to take a punch as it is to give one, Dean M'Cormick of Manchester told the fight "fans" at the Stockport Armory.

The Dean entered the ring and struck out straight from the shoulder for boxing. He called it one of the finest sports in the world because it taught men that they couldn't do any good unless they kept their tempers, took hard knocks and had self-control as well as skill. He said the principles of boxing could be applied to all walks of life.